

BARRON BERNARD RAMSEY,

Petitioner

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Respondent.

THIS MATTER is before the Court on Petitioner Barron Bernard Ramsey's Motion to Vacate, Set Aside or Correct Sentence under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 (Doc. No. 1), in which he seeks relief pursuant to Johnson v. United States, 135 S. Ct. 2551 (2015), and his Supplemental Memorandum (Doc. No. 12), in which he concedes that his Motion is time-barred. Petitioner is represented by the Office of the Federal Public Defender for the Western District of North Carolina.

On May 31, 2001, Ramsey was found guilty of bank robbery, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2113(a)). Verdict, United States v. Ramsey, No. 3:00-cr-00099-MOC-1 (W.D.N.C.), Doc. No. 39. The presentence report found that he had two qualifying prior convictions that triggered the career-offender enhancement under United States Sentencing Guidelines (“U.S.S.G.”) § 4B1.2: two North Carolina convictions for common law robbery, one in 1990 and another in 1992. (§ 2255 Mot. 1, Doc. No. 1.) The Court applied U.S.S.G. § 4B1.2 to determine Ramsey’s sentencing range and sentenced him to 235 months in prison. J., Ramsey, id. at Doc. No. 40. Judgment was affirmed by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals. See United States v. Ramsey, 41 F. App’x 628, 2002 WL 1421933 (4th Cir. 2002) (unpublished per curiam decision).

Ramsey filed the instant Motion to Vacate on June 21, 2016, challenging the Court's application of the career-offender guideline, U.S.S.G. § 4B1.2, in determining his sentencing range. (§ 2255 Mot. 2-5). He contends he no longer qualifies as a career-offender in light of the Supreme Court's decision in Johnson v. United States, 135 S. Ct. 2551 (2015). Johnson held that "imposing an increased sentence under the residual clause of the Armed Career Criminal Act violates the Constitution's guarantee of due process," id., 135 S. Ct. at 2563, but did not address the residual clause under the career-offender sentencing guideline.

On August 9, 2016, this Court granted the Government's Motion to hold these proceedings in abeyance pending the United States Supreme Court's decision in Beckles v. United States, No. 15-8544, in which the petitioner claimed his career-offender sentence was erroneously enhanced by an unconstitutionally vague residual clause of U.S.S.G. § 4B1.2. (Doc. No. 4). The Supreme Court issued its opinion on March 6, 2017, holding that because the sentencing guidelines are not mandatory, they "are not subject to vagueness challenges under the Due Process Clause" and Johnson, therefore, does not apply to invalidate the residual clause of the career-offender guideline. Beckles v. United States, 137 S.Ct. 886, 890, 895 (2017). Beckles, however, did not resolve the question of whether Johnson's constitutional holding applies retroactively to those defendants, like Ramsey, who were sentenced before United States v. Booker, 543 U.S. 220 (2005), when the sentencing guidelines were mandatory rather than advisory. Because that issue was before the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, this Court granted Petitioner's subsequent motion to hold this action in abeyance pending the Fourth Circuit's decision in United States v. Brown, No. 16-7065. (Doc. No. 8).

The Fourth Circuit issued its opinion in Brown on August 21, 2017. United States v. Brown, 868 F.3d 297, 299 (4th Cir. 2017), reh'r'g and reh'r'g en banc denied, 891 F.3d 115 (4th

Cir. 2018). It held that because neither Johnson, Beckles, nor any other Supreme Court case has recognized the specific right to relief sought by Brown, his § 2255 motion was “untimely under 28 U.S.C. § 2255(f)(3).”¹ Id. The United States Supreme Court denied certiorari review, Brown v. United States, 2018 WL 2877128 (Oct. 15, 2018), leaving the Fourth Circuit’s decision intact.

In his Motion to Vacate, Ramsey argues, as Brown did, that his claim is timely under 28 U.S.C. § 2255(f)(3) because it was filed within one year of Johnson. On November 7, 2018, he filed a supplemental memorandum stating that, in light of the Supreme Court’s denial of certiorari in Brown, the parties agree his Johnson claim is time-barred. (Suppl. Mem. 1, Doc. No. 12.) The Court concurs and will dismiss the Motion to Vacate on that basis.

Ramsey also requests, however, that the Court grant him a certificate of appealability so that he may ask the Fourth Circuit to reconsider its Brown decision. (Suppl. Mem. 4.) He contends reasonable jurists would disagree about the correctness of this Court’s dismissal of a motion to vacate on statute of limitations grounds where a petitioner who was sentenced as a career-offender prior to Booker raises a Johnson claim within a year of that decision, see Slack v. McDaniel, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000). (Suppl. Mem. 2-4.)

The Court recognizes that Justices Sotomayor and Ginsburg dissented from the Supreme Court’s denial of certiorari in Brown, and that Chief Judge Gregory likewise dissented from the Fourth Circuit’s Brown decision and the decisions to deny rehearing and rehearing en banc. Nevertheless, this Court is bound by Fourth Circuit precedent which forecloses Ramsey’s claim.

¹ A motion to vacate, set aside or correct sentence pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255 must be filed within one year of the date on which: (1) the date on which the judgment of conviction becomes final; (2) the date on which the impediment to making a motion created by governmental action in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States is removed, if the movant was prevented from making a motion by such governmental action; (3) *the date on which the right asserted was initially recognized by the Supreme Court, if that right has been newly recognized by the Supreme Court and made retroactively applicable to cases on collateral review*; or (4) the date on which the facts supporting the claim or claims presented could have been discovered through the exercise of due diligence. 28 U.S.C. § 2255(f)(1)-(4) (emphasis added).

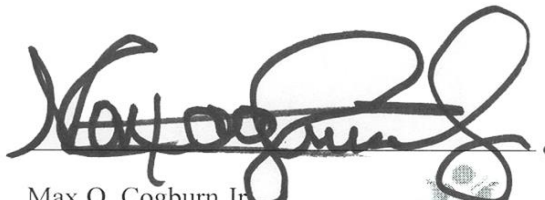
Accordingly, the Court declines to issue a certificate of appealability as Brown is settled law in this circuit.

Ramsey's conviction and sentence became final for purposes of § 2255 in 2002, and he filed the instant § 2255 petition in 2016, more than a decade later. See § 2255(f)(1). Because the Supreme Court has not recognized the specific right upon which Ramsey seeks to rely, Johnson did not re-start the one-year statute of limitations under § 2255(f)(3), and the instant § 2255 petition is time-barred. See Brown, 868 F.3d at 299.

IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED that Petitioner's Motion to Vacate, Set Aside or Correct Sentence pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255 (Doc. No. 1) is **DISMISSED as untimely**.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that pursuant to Rule 11(a) of the Rules Governing Section 2254 and Section 2255 Cases, this Court declines to issue a certificate of appealability. See 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2); Miller-El v. Cockrell, 537 U.S. 322, 338 (2003) (in order to satisfy § 2253(c), a petitioner must demonstrate that reasonable jurists would find the district court's assessment of the constitutional claims debatable or wrong); Slack v. McDaniel, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000) (when relief is denied on procedural grounds, a petitioner must establish both that the dispositive procedural ruling is debatable and that the petition states a debatable claim of the denial of a constitutional right).

Signed: November 9,


Max O. Cogburn Jr.
United States District Judge